

FLIGHT OF THE SERBIANS.
Remarkable photographs of the retreat be-
fore the Teuton-Bulgarian invader that
were forwarded to the coast
by aeroplane.
IN THE SUN NEXT SUNDAY.

1-2-3



The Sun

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain to-day; to-morrow colder and
probably fair.

Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 29.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 17.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 124.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MADERO PLOTTED REVEALED BY EX-U.S. ENVOY

Henry Lane Wilson Blames
Huerta Only for Not
Guarding President.

CARRANZA TO FAIL
AS MEXICO'S RULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—That the Carranza Government now being set up in Mexico will fail is the opinion of ex-Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, expressed to-day. Mr. Wilson is attending the Pan-American Congress and took occasion to pay his respects in an interview to the Mexican policy of the Administration and it was not complimentary.

He also took occasion to review some of the incidents leading up to the death of ex-President Madero, concerning which serious reflections on the former Ambassador have been made by former Special Envoy John Lind, and characterized the incarceration of Gen. Huerta as tyrannical and cruel.

"The Carranza Government must eventually fail," was Mr. Wilson's emphatic statement. "It may not come about at once, but it is certain to result in failure. The disruption of the Carranza Government will come from within. It will be due to the fact that Carranza is incapable of meeting the situation."

"Confusion exists in Mexico to-day. The indecision growing out of the revolution amounts to more than a billion dollars. Railroads are ruined, confidence is destroyed and industry prostrate. Carranza has no qualifications to meet this situation. He is arrogant, bombastic and conceited. There is nothing about him to appeal to the imagination, and he has no mental equipment to handle a job that would tax the ingenuity of the greatest man."

Other Heroes Have Fallen.

"I have seen the Mexican people treat their heroes. They were idolized and adored with vivas, but I saw them driven from the capital with execrations. Madero was a hero, but his fate is well known. The same is true of Felix Diaz, of Huerta, Villa and others. It will be the fate of Carranza."

Mr. Wilson insists that the recognition of Carranza was one of political expediency and was a mistake. He said that the American republics and not for us. "Perhaps," he said, "if the Carranza Government can preserve itself until after the fall elections, the Democratic Administration can congratulate itself on having settled things in Mexico, but there is little in it for real congratulation."

"South American countries, justly or not, are apprehensive of any further growth of the American power on the Mexican continent, and when the South American countries were called in and given voice in the conference relative to affairs in Mexico, they were not called there either their interests were to be considered above ours or they were to be merely exploited in the belief that they had been really consulted. Their interests prevailed."

"The Brazilian Minister who had charge of our affairs in Mexico for over a year and a half, and who was a personal representative, badly advised against the recognition of Carranza, so what other conclusion can be reached than that the interests of the United States and of the American republics to see one of its illustrious bandit chieftains recognized prevailed."

Element of Disorder.

"The element which has been recognized is the same element which has destroyed American plantations, burned American factories, shot the President, witnessed the murder of some 200 Americans and refused to permit a single Mexican to be tried for the crimes, then, the Americans on drums up charges into fifty jails and drove 1,000 American engineers and conductors out of employment and out of the country."

"There are some 14,000,000 Mexicans who have been terrorized by 200,000 armed bandits. Their voice of protest should be heard. Carranza is a stepchild. Against it should be registered the memory of every murdered American, every priest murdered at the altar, and more than that, the memory of the violation of the memory of the violation of the women whose service and lives had been consecrated to God."

"But not alone in the recognition of Carranza a violation of the nations, since it is clear that the recognition is not a substitute for failure, and a step of expediency designed to blind the eyes of the country to the failure of the Carranza policy that has prevailed relative to the unfortunate country to the south of us."

Mr. Wilson has been criticized for his conduct immediately preceding the assassination of Madero. Carranza, concerning the dramatic death of Madero the former Ambassador said:

"It was evident that Madero could not sustain himself. A committee from the Senate called on him, but Madero was obstinate and would not receive them. The Spanish Minister called on him and so did I, to let him know that we understood conditions, and that we were ready to accept him on his own terms. He refused to accept our terms, and urged him to secure his safety in some manner. Two Colonels of his own army called on him and offered him a safe passage to Vera Cruz, but he refused to leave. At my request a special train was provided to transport the Madero family to Vera Cruz. It was ready and lighted, but just before it started a telegram from Mr. Madero to the Governor at Vera Cruz urged him to rise in favor of Madero when then train should arrive was intercepted."

"Huerta Protected Madero. After the Huertista coup I made representations at once looking to Madero's safety. Huerta at first was willing to protect Madero. He freely acknowledged that it would be bad policy for anything to happen to the former President. He was willing to protect Madero from the moral obligation to protect him."

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"Huerta called me in consultation together with the German Ambassador and showed me this telegram. He said that this altered the situation."

"He explained that he was now a

TWO N. J. GIRLS KILLED AS BOBSLE HITS POLE

Son of the Mayor of North Caldwell Also Probably
Fatally Hurt When Coasters Swerve to Dodge
Automobile Blocking Path.



Winifred Dailey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 1.—A tragic sequel to a New Year's celebration by a set of young people occurred to-day at Caldwell, when two young girls met death in a coasting accident and a boy was probably fatally injured. A fourth member of the party was slightly hurt.

The dead are Helen Van Deventer, 17 years old, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Adeline A. Van Deventer, at 123 Park street, East Orange, and Winifred Dailey, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Dailey, 581 Central avenue, East Orange.

William Little, Jr., 19, son of Mayor and Mrs. William M. Little of North Caldwell, was injured. He is seriously injured and little hope is held out for his recovery. Alfred Norris, 19, a Princeton University student, was slightly hurt.

The party of six young people gathered at the home of William Harold Ward in Arlington avenue, Caldwell, on New Year's Eve for a weekend party. Young Ward is a student at Princeton, home for the holidays, and Norris is his classmate. Besides Little and the Van Deventers and Daileys, there were also in the party Miss Ann Swift, 17 years old, of East Orange.

The party was on a coasting expedition when the accident occurred. The coasting was suggested as part of the entertainment, and the young people proceeded to Hatfield street, one of the steepest thoroughfares in the mountain town. There was a crowd on the hill when Van Ward and Miss Swift started down on a small sled. The others seated themselves on a bobsled. Little, who was also in the party, was on a sled. He was struck by the sled of the Van Deventers and Norris in the order named.

The hill is a long one and the foot of it is seen from the top because of a couple of rises. As the sled carrying the quartet neared Forest avenue, a bobsled, the rate of nearly a mile an hour, came down the hill. The young man, who was on a sled, was unable to turn the sled so it would not cross the hill. The sled, which was in the middle of the hill, was unable to bring the sled back to a straight course and crashed into a bobsled. The result was a severe injury to the young man, who was thrown from the sled by the sudden swerving. Miss Van Deventer was hurled across the pole and her skull was crushed. She died instantly.

Path Blocked by Auto.

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FOR HIS BACK FROM PEACE PILGRIMAGE

Arrives on Norwegian Liner
and Will Land This
Morning.



Helen Van Deventer.

The Norwegian-American liner Bergenfjord, bringing Henry Ford to these shores after ill health had forced him to abandon his peace ship, arrived at Quarantine at midnight last night. Shortly after to-day at 10 o'clock she will pass Fire Island and make her way to the anchorage, where she will wait the coming of the immigration inspectors this morning. She should dock at her pier at the foot of Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, about 9 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Henry Ford and her son, Edsel Ford, arrived yesterday afternoon from their home at Dearborn, Mich. To meet the pacifist on his arrival, they were accompanied by several friends from Detroit and went direct to the Hotel Biltmore. There Mrs. Ford and her son registered privately and gave instructions that the location of their apartment should be kept secret. Although the hotel officials admitted that they were guests and would receive messages for them the instructions were lived up to and no one saw the automobile manufacturer's family during the day.

Mrs. Ford and her son, with one or two friends, will go to the Bergenfjord this morning. It is expected that Mr. Ford will leave the ship at Quarantine and will go to the Biltmore and will probably start for his home some time during the afternoon.

The peace pilgrim sent no word last night from his ship beyond expressing thanks for good wishes and saying that his health was "O. K." The numerous inquiries that were sent to him by wire- less he replied that he had nothing to say at the time and that if he decided later to make any statement it would be to the newspaper men who meet him at Quarantine.

PILGRIMS "INTERRED."

Ford Pacifists Wait in Military Club to Avoid Danish Revelers. Special Cable Dispatch from the Correspondent of The Sun.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—What is left of the Ford peace party went to the Royal shooting club yesterday afternoon to wait for the arrival of the Danish peace pilgrims. After they had finished their dinner and were listening to various "peace" talks word came from the club that the peace pilgrims were on their way. The club was full of peace pilgrims, but it was such a fearful bit of advice that the results were the same. Word got about that the pilgrims were on their way, and the celebration at the shooting club, which by the way, is the stronghold of Danish militarism, and the peace pilgrims, on the other hand, were on their way to the hotel that the police had taken to its hotel for the night. The peace pilgrims were on their way to the hotel that the police had taken to its hotel for the night. The peace pilgrims were on their way to the hotel that the police had taken to its hotel for the night.

The pilgrims had been all but absolute prisoners. Evidently the authorities feared that the crowds might make trouble for the peace pilgrims, so they kept them locked up. The temporary restraint was in fact so severe that the newspaper correspondents had to wait until morning to get to the cable office.

Copenhagen had not seen such a wild New Year's eve for many a year. The return of the Ford party arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and shortly afterward the names of twelve Swedish delegates were announced. They include Ludvig Larsson, secretary of the Peace Arbitration Society, and Baronesse Palmstierna.

A special contribution by Mr. Ford of \$10,000 for the poor of Denmark was announced this morning. A contribution of a similar amount made yesterday was to certain peace pilgrims, and it was not for the poor, as erroneously reported. The Danish Government has warned Mr. Schwimmer that public meetings arranged by the peace pilgrims will not be allowed. A few private receptions for the delegates have been arranged.

The press has accorded a cynical welcome to the pilgrims. One paper likens the trip to a joy ride.

It is very likely that the party will not get further than Copenhagen. The return of the Ford party arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and shortly afterward the names of twelve Swedish delegates were announced. They include Ludvig Larsson, secretary of the Peace Arbitration Society, and Baronesse Palmstierna.

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Wilson Notified of Sinking
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Great concern is manifest in official circles tonight following receipt of official confirmation of the torpedoing of the British liner Persia in the Mediterranean.

Overnight the atmosphere has changed from one of supreme confidence in an early adjustment of the submarine warfare dispute to one of extreme anxiety.

Although officials are not prepared to believe that the attack on the Persia implies a repudiation by Austria of her concessions and assurances, it is realized that unless a satisfactory explanation is almost immediately forthcoming from Vienna the two countries will be nearer a diplomatic severance than ever before.

That an Austrian submarine was responsible for the attack is not for a moment doubted despite the absence of definite proof. With the information points on that and other important points. The submarine activities in the Mediterranean in recent months have been almost exclusively those of Austrian submarines. There are, however, other important considerations which must be weighed before the United States can decide on its course of action.

Skinner Sends Word.

Confirmation of the attack came in the form of a brief cablegram from Consul-General Skinner at London. The first reached Washington before noon. It read:

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Several hours later another cablegram was received from Mr. Skinner, stating that about 500 first-class passengers and eighty-three second-class passengers boarded the Persia at London. At Marseilles, it was set forth, the ship picked up thirty-five first-class passengers and thirty-two second-class passengers.

At the time the ship was torpedoed, the dispatch said, the best information had been received from the liner, which was on board. Four boat loads, Mr. Skinner said, succeeded in leaving the vessel safely. Besides Mr. McNeely, at the time the ship was sunk, were still on board on board two other Americans, Charles H. Grant, who was going to Bombay, and a boy, Edward Rose. The latter was bound for Gibraltar and is assumed to have disembarked there.

There was no other dispatch received at the State Department up to a late hour to-day. Mr. Skinner's report, however, it is impossible for the Department to judge accurately whether any American lives were lost, although there is no doubt that the sinking of the Persia would justify the United States in taking action if it were shown that the submarine violated the principles of international law for which the United States has been contending.

Must Await Details.

That any of these principles were violated officials are unable to say. That four boatloads of passengers were able to get away from the ship in safety may or may not be in the opinion of the State Department, show that the vessel was warned.

If any passengers perished the fear is that the survivors are unable to get to safety. It is possible that the vessel was given ample opportunity for escape, but following the example of the commander who attacked the Ancona, torpedoed the vessel, the survivors were still on board.

On the other hand, it is thought possible on view of the statement in Mr. Skinner's reports that the Persia was "approaching Alexandria" at the time of the attack, that the captain of the liner, seeing his destination near at hand, attempted to make a run for it when warned by the direction indicated when the vessel was shaken by the explosion.

The "lookout sung out 'Look to the starboard of the bow.' I had hardly turned in the direction indicated when the vessel was shaken by the explosion."

There were eighty in the first cabin and seventy-five in the second cabin.

Richard Harding Davis in a cable dispatch to the New York Times this morning says Americans leaving Bordeaux for New York on the Lafayette were told to take the ship before it was torpedoed. Mr. Friedman, who was among those lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed, Mr. Friedman is said to have received the day before the Lusitania sailed an anonymous letter warning him that the liner was to be torpedoed.

Paris, Jan. 1.—Among the passengers looked to sail to-day on the French liner Lafayette from Bordeaux for New York were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, Serge Daghloff and the members of the Russian Ballet Company, Edna Wallace Hopper, Donald Harper and Miss Petridge.

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"Augusta Special"—Southern Railway, leaving from New York for New York, for Augusta daily beginning Jan. 1. Section leaving from New York for Baltimore, Ala., N. Y. Office—244 Fifth Ave., etc.

Like the Arabic Case.

In many respects, indeed, the State Department finds in the attack on the Persia what appears to be a parallel to the attack on the Arabic, which, coming at a critical stage of the controversy over the sinking of the Lusitania, would do the American people a great deal of harm. The Kaiser personally directed the removal of Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German navy, the Berlin Admiralty was working at cross purposes with the Foreign Office.

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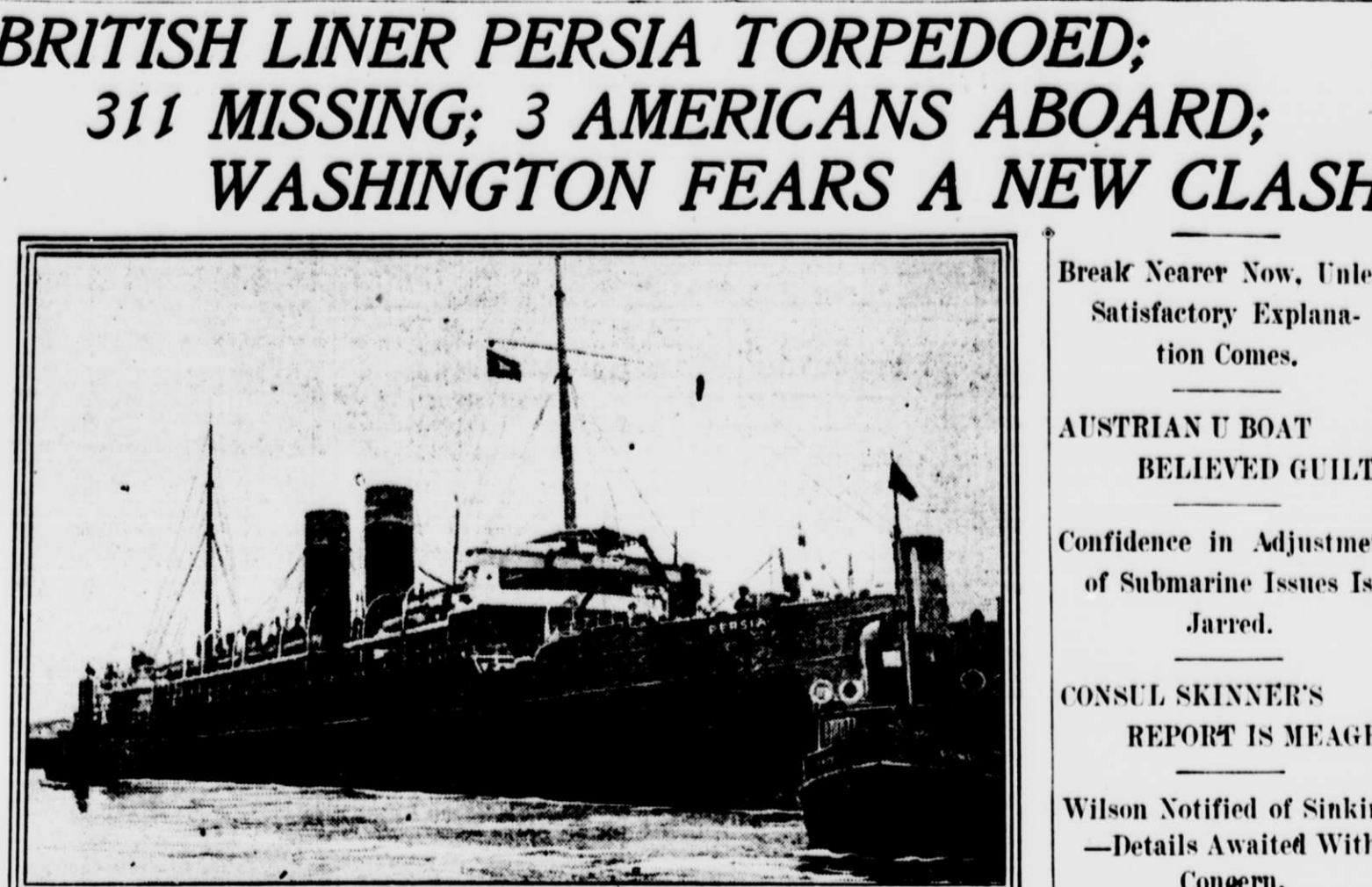
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The P. and O. liner Persia, which was sunk with the loss of about 300 lives in the eastern Mediterranean.

Vessel Sunk Off Alexandria, Egypt—U. S. Consul Robert N. McNeely Among Passengers—Only Four Small Boats Get Away—No Munitions Carried by the Ship.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Peninsula and Oriental liner Persia, with 311 persons on board, was sunk Thursday in the Mediterranean near Alexandria, Egypt. Four lifeboats got away, each capable of carrying about fifty persons. In the absence of official reports it is presumed that about 311 persons lost their lives.

Robert Ney McNeely, on his way to assume the duties of American Consul at Aden, and his brother, David McNeely, a newspaper man, were among the four known Americans who were on the steamer when she left London December 18 for Bombay. The others were Charles H. Grant of Boston and a schoolboy, Edward Rose of Denver. Col. Edward Rose was booked for Gibraltar and is supposed to have left the steamer before she was sunk.

The Admiralty received late tonight a list of those saved.

The wife of Col. Clive Bingham, son of the late Lord Mersey, has received a wireless message from her husband, who was aboard the Persia, assuring her of his safety.

Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General here, this morning instructed the American Consul at Alexandria to use all means possible in ascertaining the fate of McNeely and Grant. The Consul was also instructed to obtain the fullest possible report of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Persia.

The Admiralty officially announced this evening that the Persia was torpedoed by a submarine.

Lord Charles Montagu, on his way to assume the post of inspector of mechanical transport vehicles, was among the passengers on the Persia. His name appeared in the list of New Year honors published yesterday, he having received the Star of India for his services in the war.

Among the passengers, who included quite a number of prominent persons, were several other British officers who, not being in the active service list, were booked as ordinary passengers.

At the office of the Peninsula and Oriental line it was said that the Persia carried an unusually large amount of mail, but had no munitions on board. The steamship officials had received only the most meagre information up to this evening, but enough to establish a fear that the loss of life had been very heavy.

The Persia, which left London December 18 and Marse